

## CHAPTER

## 3

## SECTION 1

## EXTEND WORKSHEET

## Basic Principles

3, 4

The excerpts below are from *The Federalist*, which was written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay to encourage ratification of the Constitution. Read the excerpts and decide which basic principles are the subject of each excerpt. Then use a separate sheet of paper to answer the Critical Thinking questions that follow.

**Excerpt 1**

" . . . we may define a republic to be, or at least may bestow that name on, a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people. . . . It is ESSENTIAL to such a government that it be derived from the great body of the society, not from an inconsiderable proportion, or a favored class of it. . . ."

— *The Federalist* No. 39

Basic Principle(s): \_\_\_\_\_

**Excerpt 2**

"The idea of a national government involves in it, not only an authority over the individual citizens, but an indefinite supremacy over all persons and things. . . . In this relation, then, the proposed government cannot be deemed a NATIONAL one; since its jurisdiction extends to certain enumerated objects only, and leaves to the several States a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over all other objects."

— *The Federalist* No. 39

Basic Principle(s): \_\_\_\_\_

**Excerpt 3**

"TO WHAT expedient, then, shall we finally resort, for maintaining in practice the necessary partition of power among the several departments, as laid down in the Constitution? . . . the great security against a gradual concentration of the several powers in the same department, consists in giving to those who administer each department the necessary constitutional means and personal motives to resist encroachments of the others."

— *The Federalist* No. 51

Basic Principle(s): \_\_\_\_\_

**EXTEND WORKSHEET (continued)****Basic Principles****3, 4****Excerpt 4**

"In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself."

— *The Federalist* No. 51

**Basic Principle(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Excerpt 5**

"In the compound republic of America, the power surrendered by the people is first divided between two distinct governments, and then the portion allotted to each subdivided among distinct and separate departments. Hence a double security arises to the rights of the people. The different governments will control each other, at the same time that each will be controlled by itself."

— *The Federalist* No. 51

**Basic Principle(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Excerpt 6**

"... where the will of the legislature, declared in its statutes, stands in opposition to that of the people, declared in the Constitution, the judges ought to be governed by the latter rather than the former. They ought to regulate their decisions by the fundamental laws, rather than by those which are not fundamental."

— *The Federalist* No. 78

**Basic Principle(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Critical Thinking**

1. According to Excerpt 1, what is the definition of a republic?
2. According to Excerpt 2, why is the government outlined in the Constitution not merely a national government?
3. According to Excerpt 4, the government must control the governed but also control itself. Based on the other excerpts, briefly explain how the Constitution provides for the government to control itself.